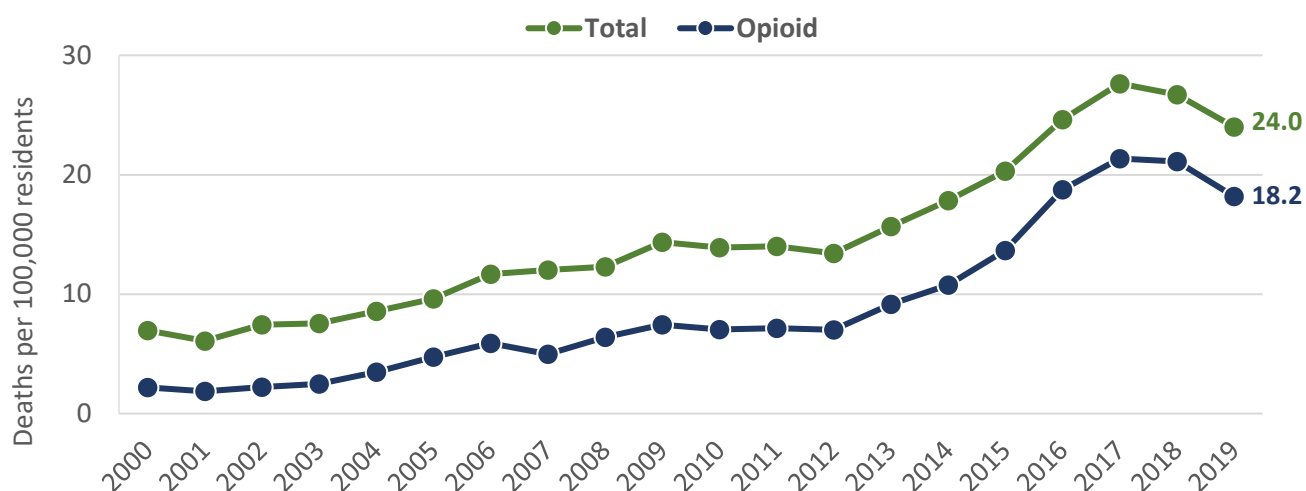


Drug Poisoning Deaths among Michigan Residents

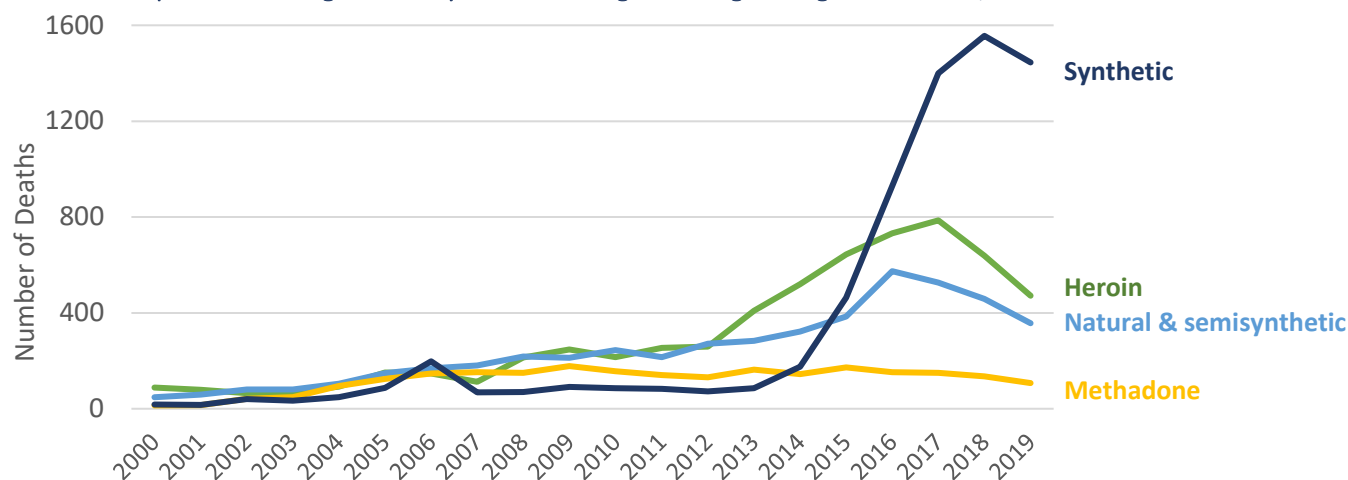
2000-2019

During 2019, there were 2,354 drug poisoning deaths, including 1,768 opioid poisoning deaths, among Michigan residents. The drug poisoning mortality rate decreased 10.1 percent and the opioid poisoning mortality rate decreased 13.8 percent compared to the previous year. The observed decrease in both all-drug and opioid poisoning mortality rates represented the second consecutive decrease in rates since 2018. Improvements in death certificate reporting of specific drugs that contributed to the death were observed as well. The percent of drug poisoning deaths without any specific drug listed on the death certificate fell from 47.7 percent in 2000 to only 10.5 percent in 2019.



In 2019, decreases were observed in the number of deaths due to synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), heroin, commonly prescribed natural and semisynthetic drugs (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.), and methadone. The sharpest decrease was among heroin-involved overdose deaths, which declined 26.3 percent compared to the prior year. In 2019, overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids decreased for the first time since 2012.

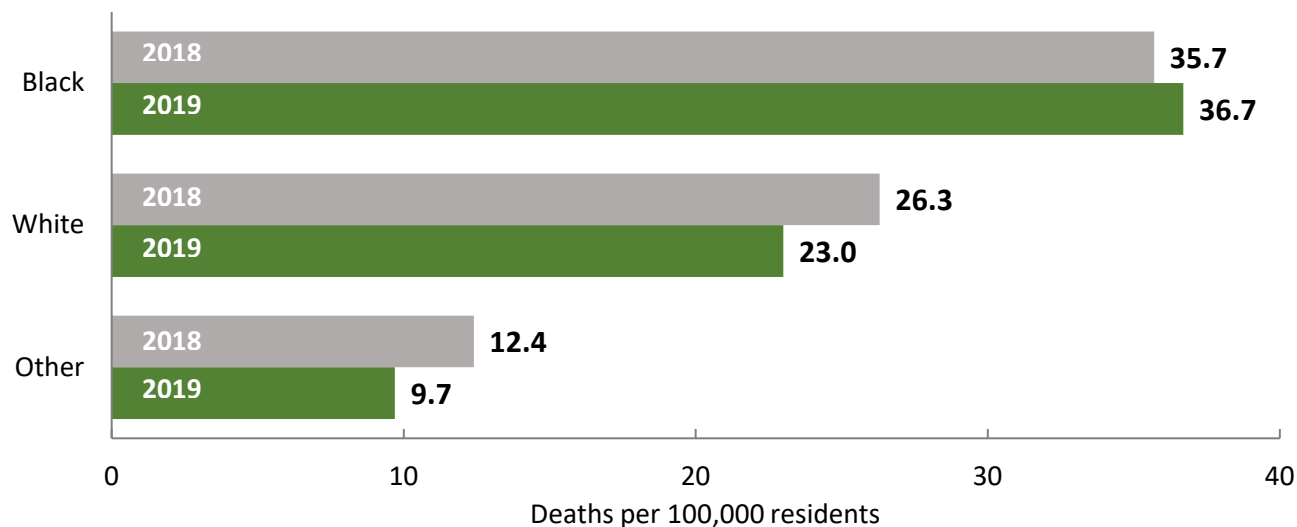
Number of Opioid Poisoning Deaths by Involved Drugs* among Michigan Residents, 2000-2019



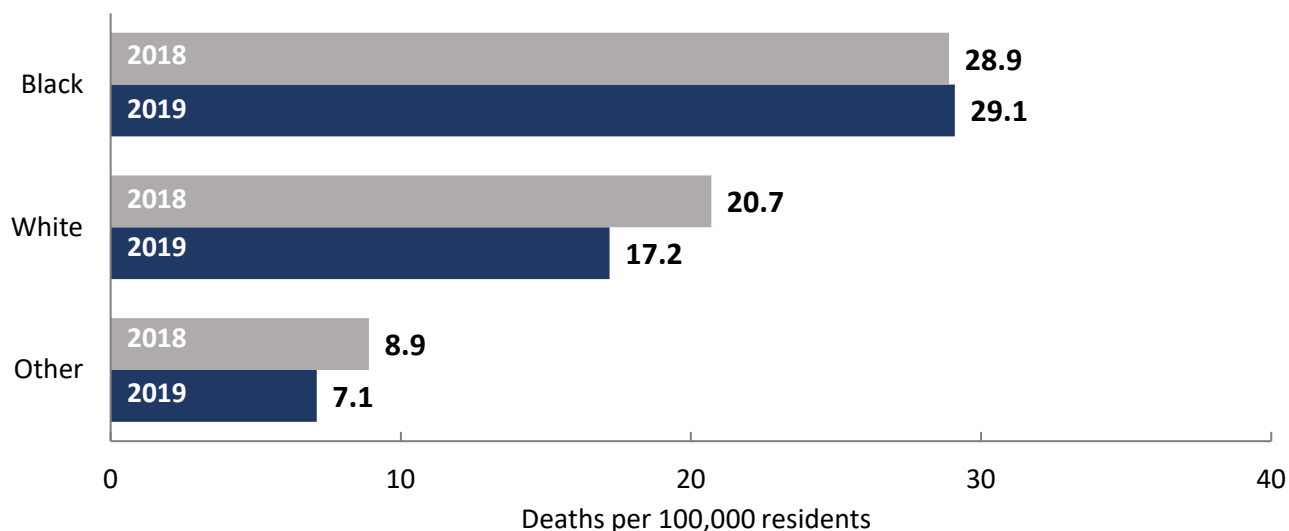
*An opioid poisoning death may involve more than one opioid; therefore, a single death can be represented in more than one opioid drug category. The number of opioid poisoning deaths by involved drugs presented in the graph above should not be summed.

The decline in total poisoning and opioid poisoning mortality rates from 2018 to 2019 was not consistent across racial groups. Although all drug poisoning mortality rates among White residents decreased by 12.5 percent between 2018 and 2019, rates among Black residents increased by 2.8 percent. Similarly, opioid poisoning mortality rates among White residents decreased by 16.9 percent between 2018 and 2019, while rates among Black residents increased by 0.7 percent. Michigan residents of other races experienced a 21.8 percent decrease in all-drug poisoning mortality and a 20.2 percent decrease in opioid poisoning mortality from 2018 to 2019.

Age-Adjusted Drug Poisoning Mortality Rate by Race among Michigan Residents 2018-2019



Age-Adjusted Opioid Poisoning Mortality Rate by Race among Michigan Residents 2018-2019



Data Sources

2000-2019 Michigan Resident Death File, Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.

Vintage 2019 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2019), by year, county, single-year of age, bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. National Center for Health Statistics. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of June 25, 2020.

Data Notes

Drug poisoning deaths are deaths of Michigan residents, including deaths that occurred outside Michigan, with an underlying International Classification of Disease, 10th Version (ICD-10) code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, or Y10-Y14. Opioid poisoning deaths are drug poisoning deaths with a contributing cause of death ICD-10 code of T40.0-T40.4 or T40.6.